

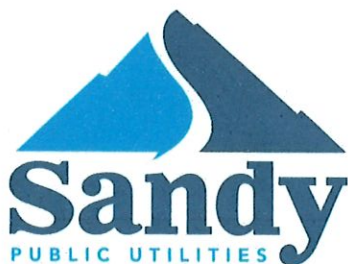
# Water Quality Report for Sandy City

## 2017

### Important Facts About Your Drinking Water

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.





2017			Sandy City Wells			MWDSLs Plant Finished Water		
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Units	Ground Water	Year	Surface Water	Year	Most Likely Source
PRIMARY INORGANIC								
CHROMIUM	0.1 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	mg/L			< -0.0077	2012	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Cyanide, Total	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	mg/L	0.002		<	2017	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer
FLUORIDE	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	mg/L	0.2 - 0.3	2015	0.491-1.245	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and additional to meet regulations.
MERCURY	0.002 mg/L	0.002 mg/L	mg/L	0.0002	2012	<	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
NITRATE	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	mg/L	0.8 - 3.8	2016	0.18-0.41	2016	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks and naturally occurring organic material
SULFATE	NE	1000 mg/L	mg/L	14-30	2016	13.5 - 55.0	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS		2000 mg/L	mg/L	244 - 508	2014	96-300	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TURBIDITY Ground	5.0 NTU		NTU	0.07 - 0.32	2016			Soil runoff
Surface	0.5 NTU		NTU			0.019 - 0.132	2014	Soil runoff
METALS								
Aluminum			mg/L			.002-.010	2017	Occurs naturally in soil, water and air
Antimony, Total	0.0006	0.006 mg/L	mg/L	0.0007	2016	<	2017	Discharge From Refineries, Fire Retardant
ARSENIC	N/A	0.01 mg/l	mg/L	0.0005 - 0.0015	2012	< -.00131	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
BARIUM	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	mg/L	0.096 - 0.362	2015	.0568-.0693	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
SELENIUM	0.05 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	mg/L	0.0009 - 0.0020	2013	<	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
SODIUM	UR	UR	mg/L	14.7 - 54.6	2010	20.5-23.3	2012	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and
URANIUM	NE	0.030 mg/L	mg/L	0.0095 - 0.0282	2010			Erosion of natural deposits runoff from road deicing
BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
FECAL COLIFORM & E COLI	>5%	0	NA	0	2017	0	2017	MCL for monthly compliance. No violations were issued. Human & animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in environment.
TOTAL COLIFORM								
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
ALPHA EMITTERS	NE	15 pCi/L	pCi/L	3.8 - 9.7	2011	-0.7	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	NE	4 millirem/year	pCi/L	4.4 - 14.0	2014			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 226	NE	5 pCi/l	pCi/L	0.15 - 0.34	2014			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 228	NE	5 pCi/L	pCi/L	0.13 - 1.7	2012	0.55	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES								
	Various	Various		ND	2017	ND	2017	Various Sources
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEM.								
Bromodichloromethane	NE	NE	mg/L	0.0015	2015	0.0041 - 0.0099	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	NE	NE	mg/L	0.0007	2015	0.0005 - 0.0029	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0 mg/L	0.005 mg/l	mg/L	0.0011	2014	Non-detected	2017	Improper disposal of dry cleaning and other solvents
Chloroform	NE	NE	mg/L	0.0007 - 0.003	2015	0.0044 - 0.0273	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY INORGANIC								
CHLORIDE	NE	250 mg/l	mg/L			21.1-102	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH	NE	6.5-8.5	units			8.06 - 8.31	2015	Naturally Occurring
ORGANIC MATERIAL								
TOC	UR	NE	ug/L			0.86-2.69	2016	Naturally Occurring
DOC	UR	NE	ug/L			1.86-2.76	2016	Naturally Occurring
UV-254	UR	NE	cm-1			0.015-0.034	2016	Naturally Occurring
DISINFECTION-BY-PRODUCT								
TTHM'S (Total Trihalomethanes) ppl	NE	80 ug/L	ug/L	6.2-39.1	2016	7.6-62.3	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NE	60 ug/L	ug/L	3.3-23.5	2016	6.7-61.2	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA6)	NE	60 ug/L	ug/L			6.7-65.3	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper								
Lead	NE	*AL = 15	ug/L	1.03-5.95	2016	0 - 0.134	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	NE	*AL = 1300	ug/L	27,37-328	2016	<	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Water Hardness (Average)	11 Grains							



In the previous table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

Definitions listed below

### **DEFINITIONS FOR TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS:**

**ND** – Non-detects-Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**mg/L** - Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two (2) years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

**ug/L** -Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**PPT** – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**pCi/L** – picocuries per liter – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**AL** – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**TT** – Treatment Technique – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. **MCLG's** allow for a margin of safety.

**NE** – Not established.

**UR** – Unregulated.

**Range** – Range of measurements based on testing of Sandy City sources.

**(a)** The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem (millirems) per year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Inadequately treated water(surface water) may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.